

AFTERMATH OF THE

reports reached Teheran of increased infiltration into Iranian territory of 101 refugee Tudeh agents, former Azerbaijan *^d.r's.* and armed "immigrants" from the Soviet Caucasus. On April 10 the daily S-fj. claiming to derive its information from government sources, revealed widespread Soviet preparations for a new revolution in Iran. According to the newspaper the new revolutionary wave would start in the Caspian province of Gorgan and be followed by outbreaks in Mazanderan, Isfahan, and even among the Bakhtnari and Boer Ahinadi tribes in the south.

The Iranian government's reaction to this array of pressure and rumors was on the whole dignified and courageous, contrasting with its general timidity during wartime. Ibrahim Hakimi, who replaced Qavam as Premier in December, 1947, and who was known for *bis* pro-Western sympathies, parried the Soviet notes with his own, denying any hostile intentions against Russia and blaming her for violations of the 1921 Treaty of Friendship. On the internal scene he kept a watchful eye on the Communists, and early in April he ordered the arrest of 300 Tudeh members and sympathizers in Mazanderan. At the same time he strove to strengthen the links between his country and the United States. In the attitude of official Washington he found understanding and continued support. As far back as June 20, 1947, an agreement had been signed between the United States and Iran providing for sale to the latter of military weapons and supplies from American war surplus stocks. The Majlis ratified this agreement under Hakimi's premiership on February 17, 1948, allowing purchases up to a \$10,000,000 limit. On the other hand, following an

understanding between the two governments on October 6, 1947, the services of the United States Military and Gendarmerie Missions were extended until March 20, 1949. The Military Mission, headed by Major General Robert W. Grow, after General Ridley's retirement, was somewhat increased in numbers, reaching the figure of eighteen commissioned and eight noncommissioned officers. Colonel Schwarzkopf (promoted to the rank of Brigadier General; made great strides, on the other hand, in increasing the efficiency and fighting power of the Iranian Gendarmerie Corps. Chosen as a target of special attacks by the Soviet press, Schwarzkopf was tireless in inspecting all those places where trouble was brewing. He helped in no small degree to